

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the following paragraphs:

Page 5, lines 6 to 14.

Fig. 4B is a flowchart of an embodiment of a process for connecting an SUT to and disconnecting an SUT from a private VLAN.

Fig. 5 is a flowchart of an embodiment of a process of an NT service collecting IPX packets and forwarding the information contained in the IPX packets to a DVLAN database.

Fig. 6A is a flowchart of an embodiment of a process for creating a switch file.

Fig. 6B illustrates a switch file created using the process of Fig. 6A.

Fig. 7A illustrates an embodiment of a DVLAN database connect process.

Fig. 7B illustrates an embodiment of a DVLAN database disconnect process.

Fig. 8 illustrates an embodiment of a GUI screen display for associating VLANs with customer SI numbers.

Page 8, lines 17 to 25.

Referring again to Figs. 2 and 3, during normal operation, after a computer system has been assembled on the manufacturing floor, it is placed in a bay 300 of one of the burn racks 200 and connected to a network connector to enable the system, now a "system under test" or "SUT," to be configured and tested. In particular, assuming the SUT is inserted into a bay of one of the burn racks 200 of the burn rack complex 106a, the step diskette for the SUT is inserted in the a: "a" drive of the SUT and the SUT is booted from the step diskette. At this point, the SUT is connected to the default VLAN, in this case, the VLAN 810, and various diagnostics are performed and software is downloaded to the SUT from the

download servers 108a connected to the core CAT 102a under the control of the step diskette.

Page 14, line 20 to page 15, line 2.

The core CATs 1106, 1116, are connected to one another via an ATM connection 1130 that includes a SONET connection 1131 and two ATM switches 1132, 1134, located at the local and remote sites 1102, 1112, respectively. As described above with reference to Fig. 10, this is accomplished by the core CATs 1106, 1116, which convert the private networks from "Frame" to "Cell", or from Ethernet ("Fast" or "Gig") to ATM ("OC-3" or "OC-12"), and vice versa, thus enabling the VPNs to be communicated between facilities, and then converted back to Frame/Ethernet by the core CAT 1106, 1116, at the destination. This allows for private communications over a shared communications path, both reducing the cost of purchasing additional high-speed connections and hardware.